THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 Water Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF

MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143¾.

CITY ITEMS.

Iron City Commercial College, and National Telegraph Institute.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

First College Building, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.
Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending September 23, 1865:

O. W. Fretwell, Gallesburg, Clarion county, Pa.
M. Gross, Cumberland, Allegheny county, Md.
L. R. McClelland, Sewickleyville, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. Schuck, Buchanan, Allegheny county, Pa.
H. D. Overholt, Pennsville, Fayette county, Pa.
S. Newcomer, Broad Ford, Fayette county, Pa.
G. C. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. McGinitie, Indiana, Pa.
W. W. Gelvin, Meadville, Crawford county, Pa.
G. D. Famerer, Adams, Armstrong county, Pa.
G. W. Wilson, Shavers Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
J. M. Colwell, Paris, Washington county, W. Va.
D. S. Vincent, Waterford, Erie county, Pa.
H. S. Nimmel, Waterford, Erie county, Pa.
W. C. Barnett, Dudley, Huntingdon county, Pa.
O. Barnett, Dudley, Huntingdon county, Pa.
C. McDaniels, Warren, Warren county, Pa.
D. Hoffman Warren, Warren county, Pa.
O. Obenseine, sycamore, DeKalb county, Ill.
J. M. Kerr, Wilkins, Allegheny county, Pa.
E. Hammer, Findley, Hancock county, O.
W. H. Hood, Lock, Licking county, O.
D. M. P. Smith, Wellsville, Columbiana county, O.
James Wilson, Ottawa Lake, Monroe county, Mich.
H. Rouse, Ottawa Lake, Monroe county, Mich.
J. T. Steele, Allegheny City, Pa.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Piano has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to very nearly exhaust the assortment selected and received in August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. One notice will be sufficient on the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. O. Mellor, 84 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

See the Great Bargains

In muslins, prints, flannels, blankets, pant stuffs, &c., at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Found at Last.

An absolute and certain cure for that worst of all complaints, dyspepsia, in Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Call and learn who have been already cured among our own citizens. Sole agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

The want of a Stock Exchange, so long and keenly felt by our business men, is about to be supplied. Messrs. Perkins & Coulter, the enterprising proprietors, are now engaged in fitting up the commodious room, third floor Commercial Building, where offices of shares will be negotiated, and holders can rely upon promptness and fair dealing in their transactions with the firm. It will open on Monday evening, September 25, and be continued day and evening. This is the only place in the two cities where shares can regularly bought and sold, and we would advise buyers and sellers to attend the sales.

Remember

That the excursion train for the fourth great sale of building sites at Pleasant Unity, Penn's Grove, Early Liberty, will leave the Pennsylvania Depot at two o'clock precisely, this afternoon. Seats free for all.

See the Great Bargains

In muslins, prints, flannels, blankets, pant stuffs, &c., at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Quick Sales and Small Profits

Is the motto of South & Rost, 63 Market street, who are selling boots, shoes and gaiters on this principle. To those who disbelieve or doubt it, weasy, go see for yourselves, and you will be convinced. Do not forget the place, 63 Market street, South & Ross.

See the Great Bargains

In muslins, prints, flannels, blankets, pant stuffs, &c., at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Boarding School.

Parents, having daughters to educate, should not fail to make themselves acquainted with the location and advantages of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor.

California Brandy.

Do not poison yourself with bad whisky, but procure the genuine article, of the vintage of 1858 at Fulton's, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

See the Great Bargains

In muslins, prints, flannels, blankets, pant stuffs, &c., at Barker's, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865.

WE have received from Mr. CESSNA the address put forth by the state Central Committee, of which he is the chairman. We regret that the crowded state of our columns precludes its publication this morning.

A Troy, N. Y., dispatch says: A railroad accident occurred on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Company's long bridge, crossing the Hudson river at this place, about seven o'clock this evening. A train was backing towards the city for the purpose of starting out at eight o'clock. The engine was running tender toremost, followed by two passenger cars and a baggage car. The swing draw was open at the time, and the usual lights were displayed, but the engineer misunderstood them and did not notice the open draw until close upon it. The locomotive, "Jay Gould," plunged forty feet into the deep water of the channel, and was followed by one of the passenger cars, which was nearly submerged. The other passenger cars was suspended over the abutment. One citizen was severely startled by the escaping steam from the engine, and the light of the wood work, which caught fire. Ladders were procured to relieve the wreck. A raft had lodged against it, and the men upon it and the steamboat towing it, for which the raft was in tow, had a narrow escape. Fortunately, the only passengers in the car were three persons who were riding over to the city, one being the master mechanic of the road. They made their escape from the submerged car. The engineer, Mr. Boughton, and the fireman, J. Messer, had jumped and clung to the bridge. They were not much hurt. It is also reported to-night that none of the dozen or more men on the train were seriously injured. As the burning locomotive threatened to set fire to the bridge, efforts were carried here over the wreck and across the channel. Measures were at once taken to remove the over hanging car and repair the draw. The bridge is leased by the Saratoga and Central Railroads. This is the first accident of the kind that ever happened there.

The *Times* of Saturday says there is an increased inclination to invest balances in the 6 per cent. compound legal tender notes of the 1864 dates, in the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury may soon conclude to reduce this description of legal tender notes, as he is authorized to do by the loan act of March, 1865, by funding or by converting them into the gold bearing stock of the United States, on unusually fair terms. If anything of the sort is done, it will look to an important reduction of the legal tender currency. The act does not authorize further borrowing of money or funding of the ordinary legal tender greenbacks, but only to the funding of the interest-bearing Treasury notes or the certificates of indebtedness.

Panama advices state that the rebel leaders have all been arrested and that the revolution may be considered at an end. Col. Alex. R. McKee, United Sthtes Consul at Panama, has died at that place after a week's illness. Capt. Davenport, of the barque Lancaster, has been put in charge of the Consulate until Col. McKee's successor is appointed. Trouble appears to be brewing throughout the Republic, and further revolutionary movements are reported at Santa Martha. The seizure of the place being threatened by the rebels under Puentes.

The prospects of the rebels in Peru are reported as not so bright, and it is thought the Government will succeed in putting them down. A law has been passed tolerating religious worship of all kinds in Chili. The authorities of Salvador recently held a court martial on General Barras, as a revolutionist, and had him shot. His execution had created great dissatisfaction throughout Central America.

George B. Beach the young actor at Wood's Theatre, Chicago, who on Tuesday night was shot by his wife, is living, and from all appearances is likely to recover quite rapidly. His medical attendants pronounce his wound not dangerous, and he is doing well.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865. NO. 13.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Evidence for the Prosecution Closed.

Speech of Mr. Baker.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 23.—The Wirz military commission reassembled this morning, Capt. Wirz immediately after being brought into court laid down upon the sofa, still being too weak to sit up.

Sergt. Gray, whose testimony towards the close of the proceedings yesterday caused the prisoner so much distress, was cross examined to-day. In reply to questions by Mr. Schade, he said that he believed in punishment after death. When he arrived at Andersonville as a prisoner, his pocket book and cavalry coat were taken from him. His boots had been removed from his feet at the time of his capture. The witness gave an affecting account of the suffering of the prisoners.

Captain J. H. Wright, of the 55th Georgia regiment, was recalled, and testified that in the absence of the Post Commander, Captain Wirz had command, and countersigned the furlough papers. The witness superintended the extension of the prison grounds, eleven acres having been added to them. Captain Wirz made requisitions upon him for axes, which he had no difficulty in supplying. Fuel could have been supplied if the prisoners had been allowed to go out after it under guard.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Schade—The furloughs were approved by Captain Wirz. When the latter acted in the place of Gen. Winder he could give furloughs for thirty days, and when acting for Colonel Parsons, furloughs for seven days. They never had sufficient transportation at Andersonville.

J. Dyer, of the 12th United States colored troops, testified that Captain Wirz proposed to the colored prisoners, that if they took the oath to the South, they could share their own masters, and some of the guards said that Captain Wirz declared he would make the white prisoners join the Confederacy by starving them. The witness was for some time a servant at the house of Dr. White, and was ordered thither by Wirz, for which he received no pay. Captain Wirz brought to Dr. White's three thousand letters addressed to Union prisoners. He handed them to Captain Reed's wife, who was staying there. She took everything out of the letters, such as money, needles and thread, pictures, &c. Mrs. Reed laughed at the contents of the letters, making fun of them and then ordered him to burn them. He had seen Confederates wearing the clothing which had been sent to the prisoners. Dr. White was a surgeon at the Confederate prison.

Judge Advocate Chapman here read an agreement entered into between the Judge Advocates and the counsel for the prisoner, by which the hospital reports of Andersonville, such of the records as shall be discovered, may be received in evidence, except in cases where objection may be legally interposed. Judge Advocate Chapman then said that the Government would informally close this case to-day, reserving the right, however, to examine witnesses who may be found coming into the city, and also to further offer some evidence connecting the Richmond authorities with the Andersonville prison.

Mr. Baker said he would consent "to it blind" by consenting to such an agreement.

Col. Chapman replied that the evidence referred to Davis, Lee and others of the rebel Government, and that he would not consent to be restricted to testimony which did not personally affect his client.

Mr. Baker said that the prisoner was charged with conspiracy with parties named, as well as with parties not named. He did not know who the latter were, and the Judge Advocate introduced matter which had nothing to do with Captain Wirz, then of course he had no objection.

Colonel Chapman said there was a public and material necessity to show up the infamy of those men.

The Court inquired of Judge Advocate Chapman whether he had such testimony at hand, and whether the witnesses had been sent for.

Colonel Chapman replied that many of them had been recalled or countermanded, when he made it necessary for the Government to take extraordinary measures to get at the truth. The evidence was of a character more criminal than to the trial, and was of a general character.

He could not tell when he could procure the testimony; this was required by the defense. The Government would not resist an application for a continuance.

Mr. Baker asked the Commission to adjourn for at least a week from next Tuesday, for the following reasons: First, that coming into the case at the day of its opening, I have had no time to do more than keep along daily with the examinations of witnesses called upon the stand by the prosecution. I have had no time to inform myself what witnesses the defense have here, upon which they will testify to generality, nor upon what points any certain witnesses will testify. Upon all these matters I must inform myself by calling our witnesses together, and leaning from them what they know, and upon what facts in the case they can testify. To do this requires time, which I must ask most respectfully the Court to grant.

Second, There are many points in the prosecution last closed, as there always are in every case, and more especially in this case of the magnitude of this, which admit and require at our hands complete refutation and contradiction. This, I know, can be done, but it necessitates the utmost labor to overtake the testimony and documents of the prosecution, which, numbering several thousand pages, requires much research and labor.

A third reason, and one which I regret to offer, is that the labors devolving upon me in this case, have proven quite too heavy, and in my own health and strength I am not equal. A few days rest, I regret very much to ask any favor of this Court, for reasons known to myself, but when I state to the Court that I am unable to go further with the case without rest, I trust the Court will do me the honor to believe that the statement comes, not from any wish to unnecessarily detain the case, but from my impaired condition of health. A fourth reason, and all important one in our defense, is this; and to give it more weight with this court, by being more clearly seen, I must state that in conducting with the means and powers of the government, the government has shown a commendable disposition to do, especially, what should have been strongly to appear to be necessary for the defense. But it should bear in mind that it had commenced many months before the trial commenced, in preparing for the prosecution. The learned gentlemen conducting the prosecution, have had the advantage of all the facilities coming from the Bureau of Military Justice, and I may add with honor, rather than disrespect, the advantage of the advice and judgment of that truly able and worthy jurist, Judge Holt, who has devised a path for them to pursue. They have had money untold, if needed, at their command. They have agents, envoys, detectives and reporters for every convenience and every want. They have had the whole and any portion of the defective and military force of the country to search and seek up, and bring before them any and every person who could by the slightest word throw any light upon their side of the case. In a word, they have had all the great, earnest and all powerful government could, with prudence, bestow, in accumulating the whole debris of the fallen Southern confederacy upon the bar before this court. In this I do not complain, for I recite it only in comparison. How is it now with the defense? Capt. Wirz has been confined in a cell so shattered that he is unable even to give his counsel reliable information upon most vital points of the defense. He has not yet had the privilege to see the necessaries of a sick man, much less to enjoy the expenses incidental to a trial like this. He has books and documents, but they have, until today, been under the control of the government. He has witnesses like the Government in all portions of the United States, in almost every town and county in the country. Some of them have come at his request, but many more are kept away even after being subpœnaed, because of their want of means, and say, "We have not the cash, and we can say, from our long stay at Andersonville, that such and such charges are untrue, but we have no means to come unless you send for us; the place of residence of others, who are living witnesses, are known; but they can only be caught by sending messengers to find them out and accompany them here. But this is not all. Some who have already arrived, have, from the necessities of their families and the difficulties of meeting their expenses here, left and gone away, while others have been compelled to in supplying. Fuel could have been supplied if the prisoners had been allowed to go out after it under guard.

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For these reasons, then, I ask that this Court give us for at least a week from next Tuesday before we enter on the defense, and in the meantime, for the want of means, we cannot get together the distantly separated elements of our defense. Furthermore, I say, shall feel it my duty to relinquish it entirely. Lest any misconstruction be put upon my language, and it be said I want confidence in our case, I must reiterate that I believe Capt. Wirz has a good and complete defense.

Col. Chapman said the last remark of the gentleman was an insult to the honored United States soldiers who had testified in the case. It was in effect a charge that they had testified falsely.

Mr. Baker replied, there could be no such inference drawn from his remarks. He would say the prosecution could not make the horrors of Andersonville too bad by the tongue or pen of any of the witnesses. We may admit everything charged to have been done, but may also deny that Capt. Wirz did it.

Col. Chapman—If you had witnessed the closing here yesterday, you would not have just made the speech you did.

Mr. Baker, resuming, said he believed he could produce witnesses to disprove the charges of barbarous cruelty having been committed by the prisoner in August, 1864, when everybody then at Andersonville knew he was in the room of the dying on his bed, expecting to die, although witnesses swore to those things having been done by Capt. Wirz, believing it to be true. Yet nothing was more common in courts than to enable the defense to show that the accused was at the time miles away from the place. He charged nobody with falsehood, but if he could prove that any of the witnesses were mistaken, he ought to have the opportunity of doing so. It would be an honor if the counsel could show that the witnesses were mistaken in any one of their senses. He believed the court would rejoice in believing the atrocities were not committed by this innocent man.

Maj. Gen. Thomas said that Mr. Baker had drawn a comparison between the power of government and the helplessness of the prisoner. He believed that everything had been done by the government to assist the defense.

Mr. Baker—We admit it. Gen. Shriver—You cannot expect the Government to pay our expenses.

Col. Chapman—The Government pays citizens as witnesses three dollars a day and their mileage.

Mr. Baker—The Government I admit has shown a commendable disposition.

Col. Chapman—I feel bound by my own honor to make the remark I did, and in justice to the witnesses.

Mr. Baker—I made no insinuation in any way. I respect my Government, and those concerned under it too much to treat them improperly.

If I should say something which may look disrespectful, the amendment of thought be extended to me in order that a harmless meaning may attach to all I say.

The court after deliberating with closed doors announced their decision on the application of counsel, namely, overruling the motion for adjournment for a week, but agreeing to adjourn until next Tuesday morning in consideration of the delicate health of Mr. Baker.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON.

Treaties with the Indians.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

National Banks Organized.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA.

Pardon of Mrs. Gen. Longstreet

The Freedmen of North Carolina.

Scarcity of Laborers in Virginia.

SCHOOL HOUSES FOR FREEDMEN.

Gold Discoveries in Virginia.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 23.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has advised the Secretary of the Interior by telegraph, that the Commissioners appointed to

Treat with the Southwestern Indians

Have concluded their negotiations, and have been eminently successful.

The investigation into the management of the Pay Department in the West, having entirely exonerated Paymaster Holt from the charges against him, he has resumed his duties in the Department.

The President has decided to approve the change of location of the

Pacific Railroad

west from Omaha, as proposed by the company, on condition that the grade be reduced to thirty feet to the mile between the Missouri River and the Platte Valley.

Hon. Joseph Barrett,

Commissioner of Pensions, has returned from his Western tour, and resumed the duties of his office.

Since the 1st instant,

Seventeen National Banks

have been authorized, mostly in the Southern States. The total number of these institutions now in operation is one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven, employing an aggregate capital of $390,015,723 50.

The Richmond *Republic* of to-day says the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad has been entirely completed to Aquia Creek, and the trains will pass over the road to-day. The completion of this line does away with all staging and shortens materially the time of travel between Richmond and Washington.

The same paper says, from an inside view of the late

Episcopal Council

in this city, we are satisfied that it is the purpose and design of the Episcopal church of Virginia to resume the former happy relations with the General Convention of the United States.

Mrs. Mary L. Longstreet

wife of the rebel General Longstreet, was paroled to-day by the President. It is said that at the beginning of the war her husband, for fear that the rebellion might prove a failure took the precaution to make over all his property to his wife.

The North Carolina Freedmen.

Dr. M. K. Hogan, Surgeon in Chief of the Freedmen's District of North Carolina, making an official report to the Bureau from Raleigh, North Carolina, under date of September 16, says that he has personally visited and inspected the camps, &c., at Newbern, Roanoke Island, and Beaufort. There are two settlements near Newbern. The first settlement contains about 5,000 freedmen; is pretty well located across the Trent river from Newbern; is built as a town with streets, &c. There are only about 1,100 receiving Government rations here. Johnson's, the other settlement, is also located near Newbern, and contains about 2,700 inhabitants; about 1,000 receiving rations. On Roanoke Island there are about 3,700, 2,200 of whom receive rations; 1,500 of those receiving rations being under fourteen years of age. Near Beaufort there are two small settlements named respectively Newtown and Hammocks, containing from 500 to 600 persons.

Surgeon Hagan says that as a general thing the people live in good, comfortable houses, but a large portion of those residing near Newbern and on Roanoke Island are suffering from various forms of intermittent and remittent fever. The only medical attendance the people in the several localities have ever received has been that casually but entirely inadequate supplied by medical officers stationed near by. Four medical officers to attend to these people, have been telegraphed for, and will be forwarded by the Bureau.

Owing to the

Scarcity of Laboring Hands,

Of all classes, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the planters are making an effort to secure the services of several hundred families of freedmen. Yesterday application was made to the Freedmen's Bureau for its assistance in the matter.

Up till to-day one hundred and twelve

Witnesses for the Prosecution

Had been placed on the stand in the Wirz case. These are not more than half the number summoned; but the Judge Advocate, after hearing their statements, which were in effect the same as the other witnesses, discharged them. The defense have over one hundred witnesses summoned.

School Houses for the Freedmen.

The Secretary of the Interior, at the request of Gen. Howard, has turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau, four squares of unoccupied Government ground in this city, on which to erect school houses for the instruction of the freedmen.

A large number of pardons were granted today by the President.

Information has been received here of the

Discovery of Gold

in considerable quantities in Culpepper county, Virginia. Preparations are being made to develope the silver and lead mines recently discovered there.

The President to-day made the following appointments: J. R. Waltham, postmaster at Lynchburg, Virginia; George Dudley, post canaster at West Winsted, Connecticut; Georgia Allen, United States Marshal for the Southern district of Florida.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

Ordinance Passed Abolishing Slavery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 23.—The Alabama Convention passed an ordinance doing away with slavery, by a vote of eighty-nine to three. The Convention also passed an ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional districts. The Committee on Ordinances reports early next week.

THE MURDER OUT.

Boyd's Hill Mystery Revealed.

The Murderers in Custody.

The Deed Agreed Upon at Harrisburg.

Confession of One of the Perpetrators.

Equivocal Statement of the Other.

They are Brought Face to Face.

Both Murderers Burst into Tears.

Division of the Murdered Man's Property.

One of the Murderers Attempts to Escape.

HOW THE MURDERERS WERE DISCOVERED.

Exciting Chase After a Burglar.

Praiseworthy Perseverance of the Mayor and Police.

Immense Quantity of Stolen Goods Recovered.

One of the Murderers Identifies the Murdered Man's Property.

Just one month ago, the people of Pittsburgh were startled with the fact of the body of an unknown man being found horribly mutilated on the corner of Boyd's Hill in the Eighth Ward. The sad news that the man had been the victim of a cold blooded and deliberately planned murder spread throughout the city as if by electric speed, and there was no house and fire to the hold of the people, no one knowing where or how, or when the next blow of the midnight assassin might add another pang to the already deeply afflicted populace. The Mayor felt a heavy responsibility resting upon him, and at once set to work to unravel, if possible, the fearful mystery. Mr. Hardous, detective, was first to ask to the stranger who was this man? (we know his name; never mind it just) Fredericksburg road detailed with him, and Officer Miller, who was one of the local and Fredericksburg road detailed with him, and Officer Miller, who was one of the local and Fredericksburg road detailed with him, and Officer Miller, who was one of the local and

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

THE FENIANS.

With mingled curiosity and concern men are beginning to inquire, how much show and how much substance is there in the Fenian movement? It is not to be disguised that the reports that have got afloat have created the impression that to a certain extent—perhaps to an extent we little dream of—it is in earnest, and that there is good reason for expecting a lively time before long. On this view the British Government, notwithstanding the ridicule and pretended indifference of the English press, is acting. It has dispatched several naval vessels to the Irish coast, and taken other steps showing that the movement is regarded in a serious light.

It is difficult to believe there is any real ground for this. That an extensive organization exists; that enmity to the British Government and that Irish independence is its leading idea, is very probable. But it is difficult to understand that it will attempt to snatch from the Crown any part of the British Empire,—and the idea would be dismissed at once but for the expressed fears of Her Majesty's Government by the last foreign intelligence. A writer in the Dublin *Freeman*, who professes to have been deep in the Fenirn secrets of the American "centres," sounds a note of alarm, and declares that the real point of attack is to be Canada. That unfortunate British possession is to be invaded by an army of 273,581 Fenians from the United States. The figures are precise, and of course cannot be disputed. Those terrible fellows will, upon some fine day, sweep across the lines, and, carrying Quebec and Montreal by *coup de main*, dispossess the British Government of its finest colony, and administer a shock which will shake the old lion from the tip of his snout to the end of his tail. Canada will become at once an Irish republic. The United States will contract an alliance with that flourishing nation, which will probably have its name changed to *Fenia*. War will be declared by the United States and Fenia against Great Britain, in *five years* from this time, and with the immense power of these Governments, nothing can prevent the invasion and capture of Ireland, and the redemption of that unfortunate island from the Saxon tyrant. In this country, perhaps, the most interesting inquiry is, what will be the influence of the Fenians in the elections this fall? There may be more force in this suggestion than is generally supposed.

GOOD SENSE.

Politics and passion do not so entirely and absolutely rule the country, that good sense is excluded from all practical operations. A paper published at Fort Smith, Arkansas, says, that quite a number of Iowa boys, lately mustered out of the United States service there, have returned to the neighborhood, for the purpose of settling there. This shows good sense probably, in the said Iowa boys. The paper further adds a welcome to them, and a proffer of the same to any one who shall come, with the assurance of success to their industry and enterprise. This is good sense, in Arkansas.

This process is, doubtless, quietly going on to a large extent. Soldiers have had the very best opportunities for "prospecting" in the Southern and South-western States. They have seen the country and the people, they have tried the climate, they have traversed the fields and the forests, they have floated on the water communications, they have lived in the towns, they have judged of the resources and advantages. Carrying along with them to new homes, industrious habits and good moral and political principles, the immigrants into the late slave States will be a benefit to them and will promote their own advantage, without damaging the interests of any section, class or person.

PRICES.

The New Yorkers are nervous in the prospect of high prices for fuel and subsistence. Some of them seem ready to surrender to the dynasty of speculators and monopolists." It is admitted that a government of jobbers, in league with each other, controls the market, irrespective of all considerations but their own pecuniary gain. The remedy lies in the power of the public, they think; but they have doubts whether the public will not rather allow itself to be fleeced and nearly skinned, rather than bestir itself to apply the remedy.

The case is not different here. In the midst of overflowing abundance prices are such as would be suitable only to a time of great scarcity. And it will remain thus till some large proportion of the people have pluck enough to abandon the use of such articles, bearing an exorbitant price, as can be at all dispensed with. But the first law of nature, the law of self-preservation, is suspended by pride and pampered appetite. The reply of a dealer, whose prices were steepest of the steep, to the question, "How long are you going to keep your things up to this price?" placed the matter in its true light: "Just as long as people will pay it." That embraces, at once, the bane and the antidote. The reply of another dealer opens up the occasion of high prices at its source. He was asked when he was going to reduce his prices. His answer was, "Just as soon as the rest in our line do." That goes to the origin of the difficulty.

There has been some little resistance, we are told, in a lawful and quiet way, to the extortion in relation to some articles, and the consequences of the slow sale were seen in the reduction of prices. If people are willing to empty their pockets, every market day, in order to stuff every thing into their stomachs, they are at liberty to do it. But a week or two of moderate feeding would improve their tables, in the long run, and leave a little surplus of change for other uses.

REPETITION OF AN OLD TREACHERY.

The *Post* finds a plentiful supply of amunition in the columns of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*; and it becomes necessary that, contrary to our purpose as to the *Gazette*, we should warn the supporters of the Union cause of the renewal of an old treachery by that paper. Its present conduct bears such a striking resemblance to its old treachery that we need not refresh the memory of the reader. We refer to the attempt of the *Gazette* to defeat Gov. CURTIN in the last Gubernatorial canvass, and to transfer the State to the enemy. Then, as now, its articles were copied by the *Post*, and were the standing reliance of the enemy in the contest. So perfectly did the *Gazette* and *Post* then work together that the articles of the former were published not only in the columns of the latter, but the Democrats had them printed by the thousand and distributed throughout the State. The same game is being played over again. The *Gazette* is the mint, the *Post* the shroudator of the base coinage, whereby the defeat of the Union party is sought. They assail the policy of the Government from different stand-points, but seek the same end. These two papers work together. Hit one, the other feels wounded, and both cry out in the same key.

The treacherous game against Gov. CURTIN failed, and overwhelmed in defeat and disgrace the actors. The game now has no better prospect of success, if the friends of the cause of Freedom and Union are alive to their duty. We warn them to be on the alert.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

By reference to our regular report, it will be seen that as the result of a conference among Western dealers, on Friday last, iron has again advanced, and that the price of nails has also gone up.

STATING IT CLEARLY.—Hon. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, in an address to the people of the State says "that negro suffrage and negro equality are not, and could not possibly be an issue in the October contest" for officers in Pennsylvania.

REMARKABLE TREATMENT OF REBELS.

The Raleigh *Daily Standard*, of the 16th inst says:

"We are gratified to state that Major-Gen. Ruger has consented, at the request of Gov. Holden, that those persons to whom mules animals have been loaned by the Quartermaster's Department, for the purpose of getting in their crops, and who are in indigent circumstances, and unable to purchase animals, will be permitted to retain them until the first day of November next. Persons, however, who are able to purchase, or who have animals of their own, will be liable to have government animals in their possession called in and sold, whenever such action may be deemed necessary by the department."

Well, we are a queer people! And we have an odd kind of a Government, that does such outlandish things! We do not wonder that old country people and old fashioned rulers are puzzled by us and our ways. We have no sooner conquered the rebels, than we begin to feed them. On the day of the final and decisive victory, the victorious troops fed on half rations, that the other half might be issued to the hungry prisoners. By the above statement it appears that the denuded farms have been supplied with working stock by a temporary loan to the poor, and by sale to those who were able to buy. The war horse has been unhitched from the union battery, and harnessed to the rebel plow. And the oddity is not a momentary freak of farce; it is to be seriously protracted till November, The ammunition trains of the Union army are to be used in "hauling in" corn and fodder for the winter subsistence of the conquered rebels. This is queer enough. Well may the exclamation be uttered, Who ever saw the like! Why were they not left to starve? Why were they not tied to cannon mouths and shot into fragments and tatters?

Because, we answer, our republican government identifies itself with the people. Its paternal nature does not recognize extermination, but correction as the penalty of wrong doing. The resoluteness of authority in suppressing insurrection is quite compatible with clemency to the poor people who were deluded into it. The perpetual desolation of the guilty portion of the country would be attended with no advantage to the republic. There are better ways of making treason odious. We take the above fact as a new beauty in our republican policy, and worthy of a place of honor in our history.

REASONS FOR DELAY.

The attentive reader of the WIRZ trial will be able to discover why the trial of JEFF. DAVIS has been delayed—reasons fortified and strengthened by the developments of the late St. Louis trial of the bond burners. In a certain important sense, the rebel leaders, though not arraigned, are actually on trial before each tribunals, for the testimony taken in them is of a character that goes directly to convict those leaders of the most monstrous crimes and intentions. Apparently in no other way could this damnatory evidence have been brought out. Whoever permits his reason to operate, and his eyes to read, cannot fail to discover the farseeing wisdom of the Government in the management of these cases. It resembles the masterly strategy of GRANT in handling and moving the armies, so as to render success inevitable. He was assailed for delays, and there are not wanting persons who are ready to assail the Administration for delaying the trial of the rebel leaders. The entire question, it is now clearly to be seen, is being conducted according to a comprehensive plan, whereto, we venture to suggest, the Secretary of War stands closely related—and reasonable men, we think, will be content to let it be worked out.

DENOMINATIONAL INFLUENCE.

The proceedings of the Richmond Presbytery and the Council of the Episcopal Church, both of which met last week, in Richmond, were of a character calculated to exert a good influence on public sentiment in the South. Both bodies looked for union and harmony, recognized emancipation, and inculcated the duty of preparing the negro for his new condition and duties.

The Episcopal Convention of North Carolina has chosen delegates to the general convention which meets in Philadelphia this next month, and while it is quite probable neither Georgia nor Alabama will do so, it is probable that Virginia and perhaps some other Southern States will be represented in that body. The churches can, if they will, exert an important influence, in cementing the Union, but it is the source of sincere regret that the spirit which enabled the rebellion to profit so much through denominational influence is the last to be allayed now that the struggle is over.

MEETINGS THIS WEEK.

To-morrow (Tuesday) there will be a Union meeting at Indiana, which will be addressed by Governor CURTIN, Senator BIGHAM, and others. Our friends in that county are making a vigorous contest. The opposition are employing every device to defeat Col. WHITE in the district for the Senate. A private letter says they have offered to give a round sum to any Republican who will run as a volunteer. It seems they have found their man.

On the 28th there will be a gathering of the Republicans of all the region about, at Corry, when Senator WILSON, Judge KELLEY, and others will speak.

On the 30th there will be a meeting at Meadville, with the same speakers.

To-day there will be a meeting in Butler, which Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS will address.

In the report of VALLANDIGHAM'S speech at Bucyrus, September 21, published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ, we find the following "elegant extract," which was greeted with cheers:

"If the Constitution of the United States, the Union of the States, and the glorious flag could not be defended by white citizens without a permanent army of blacks, he would say, LET CONSTITUTION, UNION AND FLAG ALL PERISH."

NOT HOPEFUL.—In Massachusetts the prospect for the Democratic party is not very promising, we conclude. The Boston *Post* is candid enough to say, "we cannot expect to do much more than to maintain our organization intact in the November election, place ourselves on vantage ground for future effort, and preserve the discipline essential to results in coming contests." That is about what the party in Massachusetts has been doing for the last twenty years. The result is, it is so weak that it can't go alone.

St. Louis Importing Direct.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Mr. Hanson, of the firm of Triplett, Hanson & Co., started for Liverpool yesterday, commissioned by a half dozen firms to visit the markets of Great Britain, make purchases of bicarbonate of soda, sal soda, soda ash, caustic soda, Scotch pig iron and Liverpool salt, and charter a vessel to bring the same to New Orleans. Arrangements have been made with Capt. John J. Roe for one of the steamers of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship line to receive the load of the vessel without its being discharged upon the wharf of New Orleans. It is calculated that the cost of freight from Liverpool to St. Louis will not be greater than the cost from New York to St. Louis.

Mr. Hanson will visit Glasgow, Newcastle, and other ports, in making his purchases.

The following firms are engaged in this undertaking, viz: Triplett, Hanson & Co., N. Schaefer & Co., Bridge, Beach & Co., D. A. January, Strode, Ruby & Co., and Von Phul, Waters & Co.

The Whereabouts of Leading Rebel officers.

The Richmond correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: A considerable number of Confederate officers have recently been in Richmond, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, are quietly engaged in the pursuits of civil life. Gen. Longstreet, so famed as a fighter, who always commanded the choice troops of Lee's army, is in Baltimore, where he is sojourning for the benefit of his health, which is greatly impaired by a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness. Beauregard, Early and McCausland, (who burnt Chambersburg,) are in Mexico; Moseby, the guerrilla, is practicing law in Culpepper; Pickett, Hampton, Fields, Ransom, Wise, and Lee's other lieutenants, are preparing to follow the peaceful citizenry, who no longer have any inclination for "war's rude alarms." Gen. Lee will assume, next month, his new position as President of Washington College, at Lexington.

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.—There is an endless variety of opinions as to the supply of cotton in the South. New Orleans is the seat of all manner of calculations. One writer asserts that in first hands there is now of old crop 1,600,000 bales, and that the new crop will reach 600,000; that in the Ouachita region the people had dug trenches, faced them with timbers, and filled them with cotton, and that "the swamps, also, are full of cotton, and it will soon be coming along." The is is exposed as wholly untrue. The minimum new crop estimate was made up to September 1st, by which it appears that the total amount of cotton received during the year is 271,000 bales, against 139,000 the year before, and 2,250,000 bales the year before the war. Of that which was received this year 207,000 bales came in since peace was made—it is not yet declared. As to the amount remaining of the old crop, there are estimates by factors based on personal examination and correspondence, varying, for the whole Southern States, at from 400,000 to 900,000, which is the extreme limit. There are some who think that there now will reach over 600,000 bales; the general estimate being 500,000, just half of that given by the correspondent in question.

REDUCTION OF THE CURRENCY.—The Boston *Traveler*, of Thursday, says: "Notwithstanding the large amount of paper money afloat, it is a fact that the banks are short of currency, and have barely enough to pay out to depositors. As a general thing they hold back the compound interest notes and greenbacks, which are legal tender, for the redemption of national bank bills."

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: "The money market to-day was more stringent than for several days past, and there is a general scarcity of currency at the leading discount houses."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Indianapolis Opera House is to be a stock concern. Books have been opened for subscriptions to $400,000 of stock, in twenty-five dollar shares.

H. Young, Springfield, Bradford county, Pa., says: "If you tap maple trees as soon as the ground begins to freeze in autumn, the sap will run as freely as in the spring."

It is the opinion of Mr. Tyndale, Secretary of State, that the census returns now coming in will show an increase of a million in the population of Illinois since 1860.

In some parts of Ohio worms have made their appearance in the barley. The animal grows rapidly and is very destructive. Some think it is the army worm.

The New York *Herald* suggests that the decline in emigration is owing to the spread of Fenianism in Ireland. The Irish peasantry, it thinks, have got the impression that they may be wanted before long at home.

Mayor Chapin, of Cleveland, refused some weeks since to renew the license of Montpelier's Varieties, and the proprietor sued for a peremptory order of court, which was granted. The case being appealed, the Mayor has won, and Montpelier is seeking a more congenial field for the display of his traps and pretty waiter girls.

The Catawba and the Isabella Grapes are both natives of North Carolina. The latter is supposed to be a hybrid between the Burguddy, introduced into South Carolina by the Huguenots, and the native fox grape of the Carolinas. They were named as a compliment to Mrs. Isabella Gibbs who took some of the cuttings to Long Island.

The Paris *Presse*, referring to the revolution that has taken place in the art of naval warfare, says that there can no longer exist a sensible disproportion between the forces of England and those of France. The reviews at Cherbourg, Brest, and Portsmouth serve but to make the destructive equality more manifest in the eyes of all.

Private letters by the last New Orleans steamer, written by intelligent and responsible parties at Galveston, Houston and Austin, Texas, express the utmost apprehension in regard to an uprising of the negroes. Their fears seem to have some foundation, if their specifications and allegations concerning the freedmen, in certain districts, can be relied on.

Within a week the price of lumber at St. Paul has taken a sudden upward start, common grades advancing one dollar per thousand, and the higher grades from two to five dollars per thousand feet. A corresponding rise has also affected other articles in the lumber markets. The cause of this is the high price of lumber down the river, about twenty dollars in the raft, and a heavy freight to pay.

A patent for making shoes with wooden soles has been perfected, and the Brooklyn N. Y. *Eagle* says that the boots and shoes made under this patent have been subjected to the severest tests, which they have withstood—even their friends being surprised at their good qualities. They are emphatically an article for the people, combining, as they do, strength and durability with cheapness. Arrangements are in progress by which the company will be enabled to manufacture any style of shoe or boot desired, from the natty balmoral to the cavalry jack-boot.

Late dispatches from Fort Rice announce a mutiny among the soldiers at this post. Much dissatisfaction has existed among the troops for some time, owing to their being sent to the frontier, instead of the South, and, since the close of the rebellion, this has greatly increased, until it has culminated in a mutiny. It is not announced what State the soldiers are from, but they decamped, on Government horses, in the direction of Minnesota. There were Minnesota troops in the garrison at that post.

It is a growing source of inquietude at the South that the town population is increasing so rapidly and that the country is becoming depopulated and unproductive. Not only the negroes but the white population are rushing into the cities, thus creating a scarcity of labor where it is most needed, and a surplus where there was enough before. Manufactures for the supply of the Southern market will, it is suggested, solve the question of employment.

St. Paul is somewhat stirred up by reported discoveries of gold and silver bearing quartz in St. Louis county, in the northwestern portion of Minnesota. Prof. Eamers, State Geologist, spent the summer in that region, and quartz which he has discovered has been forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia, where J. R. Eckfeldt, assayer, pronounced the proportion of gold to the ton to be $25.85, and the proportion of silver per ton $4 42. A number of enthusiastic individuals left here this morning on a prospecting tour.

A tornado visited Isanti and Chisago counties, Minnesota, about forty miles north of St. Paul, on the 12th, making a clean track through the heavy pine and oak forests, about thirty rods wide, for a distance of many miles. Trees three feet in diameter were literally twisted into broom splints. In some places the debris is piled thirty feet high. The region is sparsely settled, and as far as heard from only one loghouse was destroyed. Three citizens of St. Paul, however, on a hunting excursion, were caught by the tornado and sustained badly injuries, one of them quite severe. The direction of the tornado was from southwest to northeast. Its force was spent before reaching the St. Croix river.

PERSONAL.

—Andrew Jackson Donelson has written a letter, in which he says that on his plantation, in Mississippi, affairs are "in the best possible condition," that "there is better discipline than there has ever been," that there is "no grumbling, no disobedience, no disorder among the negroes, and as good a crop as could have been expected after so great an overflow."

—General Baker has been directed to allow the wife of Andersonville Wirz to spend a couple of hours daily with her husband, always in the presence of a third party, as a precaution against her assisting him to make away with himself, which he is at times inclined to do. Mrs. Wirz avails herself of the privilege and visits her husband daily, evidently more out of respect for appearances than from any desire to act the part of a consoling and comforting wife. The first meeting between them is said to have been exceedingly commonplace, nor has she since betrayed the least spark of that affection and anxiety for his welfare that even Wirz has a right to expect from the wife of his bosom. The personal appearance of the lady is not attractive, and this fact, joined with the stony coldness of her disposition towards her husband, gives color to the statement that the ex-jailor does not consider the privilege of his wife's society an estimable boon.

—Secretary Stanton was the recipient of manifestations of the warmest esteem from quarters in New York from which few persons ever receive them. He studiously avoids public display, content with private courtesies, and the genuine appreciation in which he is held. Says the New York *Times*: "Among the many towering reputations made by the war, few, if any, are composed of more enduring elements than the reputation of Edwin M. Stanton. The iron staunchness, the tireless industry, the Spartan integrity, the gigantic grasp of the Secretary of War in the time of the Great Rebellion will be remembered to the last day of the republic."

—Wm. Hooper, Esq., of Cincinnati, has accepted the office of Treasurer of State. On Wednesday, when it became known that Mr. Hooper had decided to take the office, a number of wealthy citizens of Cincinnati signed a bond and presented it to him voluntarily; and such a bond as has not often been placed on file at Columbus.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, who had an interview with Juarez, the Mexican President, recently, describes him as follows: We had scarcely entered when Juarez came forth from an inner room. Let me try to give you a description of him. Senor Juarez seems to be in the neighborhood of fifty, is of low stature, stoutly built, but, though broad in proportion to his height, not corpulent. He is not much taller than the late Senator Douglas, though much better formed. His face is Indian in every feature; there is no mistake about it. I should have recognized him anywhere as an undeniable Pueblo. He has a good, clear, steady eye, indicative of self-possession and quiet but keen penetration. He has a well-formed, well-developed head. His hair is straight, coarse, thick, blue-black hair of the Pueblo. His nose is aquiline and prominent. His mouth is the curveless (and if I may venture the expression,) ripless, tightly closed, Indian mouth. It is very indicative of quiet but deep determination. All these features, however, harmonize into a very pleasing ensemble, and we were all much pleased with the president. Judging him physiognomically, I should take him for a man of sound common sense, of honest purpose and resolution. There was nothing whatever in his manner, appearance or actions to indicate that he considers himself struggling in the last agonies of an all but lost cause.

DIED:

BUGHMAN—At West Chester, Pa., on Friday, 22d inst., REUBEN BUGHMAN.

His remains will be brought home, and notice of the funeral will be given in the *Evening Chronicle*.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about **150** pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years and any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

N. McCLARAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se14

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Has performed the most wonderful cures
Has performed the most wonderful cures
Has performed the most wonderful cures
Has performed the most wonderful cures
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Call and learn the names of those who have been cured

AT FLEMING'S
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
se25-MTuW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—A note, or due bill, written in German, for **$817**, dated about the 20th day of August, 1865, made by the subscriber, payable to Catherine Snyder. All persons are notified not to purchase said note or due bill, having paid the same.

J. T. GUTTENDORF.
Pittsburgh, September 25, 1865. se25-2tsw2w

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADEL.—PHIA OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1865,

At the office of the company, No. **109** Fourth street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

A. T. FAHNESTOCK,
se23-1w Secretary.

FOR SALE—

Three New Coal Flats,

80 FEET LONG, **14** FEET WIDE, **54** IN. DEEP,
Finished in a workmanlike manner. Inquire of
S. B. SMITH,
se25-2w Allegheny end of Suspension Bridge.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September **23**, **1865**.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

58 Stoves,
275 Joints of Stove Pipe,
3 Desks,
2 Tables, and several other articles,

Will be sold at public auction, at the Government Storehouse on Penn street, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, October **4**, **1865**, at **10** o'clock, A. M.
Terms CASH, United States currency.

E. E. CAMP,
se25-to6 Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NOTIONS.

MEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOMEN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
KNIT WOOLEN GOODS,
KNITTING YARNS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
RIBBONS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
SPOOL THREADS,
PATENT THREADS,

A Full Assortment of the Above Goods,
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
81 WOOD ST.
se25

NEW GOODS DAILY.

DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
SATINETS, CASSIMERES,
A large lot of IRISH LINENS, very cheap.
OPERA FLANNELS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS.
MERINO HOSE,
MISSES' HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
SHIRT FRONTS, &c., &c.

A VERY FULL STOCK
JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
se25

BRASS WORK
—FOR—
WATER, GAS AND STEAM,
SHEET LEAD AND LEAD PIPE,
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
IRON PIPE,
IRON AND COPPER BATH-TUBS AND SINKS,
Wellington and Carr Closets,
ENAMELLED WASH-STANDS, PUMPS, &c.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.
Our Prices Low,
And terms made satisfactory to the purchaser.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
se28-1aw PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL MILLINERY.

C. REGGS
Has just opened a very fine assortment of
PATTERN BONNETS AND HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
Also, the latest styles of Coats, Basques, and everything in the Cloak line.
No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny City.
se23-6t

OPENING.
MISS M. KITCHIN,
Will open, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., an elegant assortment of **new** and fashionable
MILLINERY,
At No. **100** Federal street, Allegheny City. se21-it

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY
Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.
YARD, FOOT OF TRY STREET,
NEAR CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se2-tf

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. de26

LEAF LARD.

100 TIERCES PRIME LEAF LARD,
In store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
357 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, September **20**, **1865**. se20-6t

FOURTH GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS AT FAIRLANDS GROVE, near Shady side Station, East Liberty, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, September **25**, **1865**, at **2½** o'clock, on the premises. Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. **$10** cash to be paid on each lot when sold, as a part of cash payment. An extra train, free for all, will leave the Pennsylvania depot at **2** o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and take ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale free of charge. No tickets required.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
se22-3t

FOURTH WARD.

Tax-payers of Allegheny Take Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the Bounty Tax, assessed on the persons occupation, and property of said ward, is now due and payable to me at No. **80** Washington street, and must be paid in thirty days from this date, or delinquents will be proceeded against according to law.

ROBERT BOLE.
September **20**, **1865**. se21-1w

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING IRON WORKS.

The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE, NAILS, RIVETS AND PIPE, and all kinds of at-work done and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.

McVOY & CO.,
Corner of Bluff and Gist streets,
ly8-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. **190** and **192** Second street.

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHGT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards. W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
jy8 **186** Wood street.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty cents.*

WANTED—Salesman—One accustomed to travel, and who can bring good recommendations from late employer. J. C. BLOWELL.
se27-3t

WANTED—A Room and Board in a private house, by a single gentleman. Good reference given. Address Box No. **1,455** P.O. se25-1t

WANTED—An active and intelligent person as permanent agent, in Pittsburgh, for soliciting fire insurance for one of the best companies in the country. A good one desiring the position will please address, with references, ESLER & COLTON, Fourth and Liberty streets, Philadelphia, Pa se25-1w

WANTED—50 Miners and Laborers, at the works of the Youghiogheny Furnace, to drift and bench for iron ore. Inquire at Dunbar Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, of WILLIAM H. WHEELER, Superintendent. Good wages and steady employment. se21 2w

WANTED—Immediately—Energetic men who wish to engage in a light and pleasant, legitimate business, which will pay from **$25** to **$30** every day, by a small investment to commence with of from **$100** to **$200**. EVANS & BLOOD, **67** Fourth street, next door to Mechanics' Bank. se21-6t

WANTED—$150 per Month—Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the **$20** Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. This machine is the best and most popular of those now in the market, and the only one that pays liberal commissions allowed, at which the above, and even larger sums can easily be realized. Send for circulars. Address WM. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box **2**, Harrisburgh, Pa. se9-1m

WANTED—Agents—In every township to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, by Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent generals of the Union army, including graphic descriptions of battles, scenes, adventures, &c., with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, M. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, **120** Grand street, New York. se16-6t

WANTED—An Agent—In every State, county, and township in the United States for "The Pet Guests," by W. Carroll & Co., Publishers. This work is the most humorous ever printed, and will sell more rapidly than any subscription book ever published. It will be published in fine English cloth, printed on excellent paper, and with bold type. The illustrations will be numerous and well executed. The people want just such a work to make them "laugh and grow fat." President Lincoln one day, nearly worn out by the pressure of official duties, getting everything cast aside, remarked to a friend: "Have you seen the Nasby Papers?" "No, I have not," was the answer. "Why is Nasby?" "He is a character in Ohio," returned the President, "who has been writing a series of letters in the newspapers." A copy of the book would quickly follow, and come down here, and I intend to tell him if he will communicate his talent to me I will swap places with him." Agents will see the great advantage this book will have over all others, as it will name several counties in the order of their choice. We give the highest commission and have no back to get.

The Daily Commercial

THE RIPENING CORN.

How sweet to walk through the wheatlands brown,
When the teeming fulness of Heaven drops down!
The waving crop with its bursting ears
A sea of gold on the earth appears;
No longer robed in a dress of green,
With tawny faces the fields are seen;
A sight more welcome and lovely far
Than a hundred blood-won victories are.

Beautiful custom was that of old,
When the Hebrews brought with a joy untold,
The earliest ears of the ripening corn
And laid them down by the altar's horn;
While the priesthood waved them before the Lord,
While the Giver of harvest all hearts adored;
What gifts more suited could man impart
To express the flow of his grateful heart?

A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves,
To cut the corn and to bind the sheaves;
At length is heard the expected sound—
Put in the sickle, the corn is prowled;
And the reapers go forth with as blithe a soul
As those who joined the Olympian goal;
And sorrowless hearts and voices come
To swell the shouts of the harvest home.

And there is a reaper on earth well known
Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone;
We carries a sickle more deadly and keen
Than e'er on the harvest field was seen;
He cuts down the earliest ears in spring,
As well as the rivest that time can bring;
The tares he gathers to flame are driven,
The wheat is laid in the garner of Heaven.
—*London Farmer's Magazine.*

THE EUROPEAN PESTILENCES.

The Cholera in France and the Cattle Disease in England.

The hopes that were entertained that cholera would probably be confined to the basin of the Mediterranean, and that its violence within that radius had declined, are likely to be disappointed. It was known to have fastened upon Naples, but not with the violence which recent accounts depict. In that city great consternation prevails, for at the railway stations and on the roads, fumigating rooms are provided, into which passengers are hurried, preparatory to entering the crowded town. In consequence of the cholera, some of the religious festivals have been suspended; but, on the other hand, dramatic performances have been given for the benefit of the sufferers. An entertainment of the latter kind in the San Carlo realized the handsome sum of 5000. So of the epidemic at Marseilles—there the mortality has been largely in excess of the first accounts; and it has now appeared at Toulon, where its ravages are considerable.

At Marseilles a singular incident has accompanied the development of cholera in that city; the undertakers, to whom to enrich themselves by a per centage on the fails of such as they could exhibit to the police, find their occupation gone with the rats, who have altogether disappeared from the stores and kennels and betaken themselves to country life.

The London *Times* suggests a disagreeable coincidence to the effect that exactly two centuries ago the plague was at its height in London. In September, 1665, Mr. Pepys recorded in his journal his flight to Greenwich, and his precautions to escape the pestilence. He found fires in every street, fires along each side of the Thames, and in the midst of the flames burial after burial, coming "one at the very heels of another" to the bank-side, of the men, women and children who had fallen victims to the plague. It seemed as if the city and its inhabitants were destined to destruction together, but Mr. Pepys was bold on inquiry that the Lord Mayor had ordered the fires to be kindled as a check to the spread of the pestilence.

A malady, which it is to be hoped may soon be checked, has broken out, the Paris papers state, among French poultry, and seems to prevail to a very serious extent. In the Paris markets every precaution is taken to prevent the sale of diseased fowls, and offenders therein are subject to immediate arrest and punishment.

The cattle disease excites no less alarm than the cholera, of which it is regarded as the precursor. The disease is still making great havoc. Lord Granville, who has been attending the Queen in her German tour, has written a letter, pointing out the devastations of the plague on a farm of his own, about three miles from the Regent's Park, on the Finchley Road. When he left England, a month or five weeks ago, he left one hundred and thirty milch cows on his farm, in four sheds. In the two largest he only found one cow on his return.

The Story of a Woman's Career—Forty Years' Service as an Officer in the British Army.

An English paper says: "An incident is just now being discussed in military circles so extraordinary that, were not its truth vouched for by official authority, the narration would certainly be deemed absolutely incredible. Our officers quartered at the Cape, between fifteen and twenty years ago, may remember a certain Doctor Barry, attached to the medical staff there, and enjoying a reputation for considerable skill in his profession, especially for firmness, decision, and rapidity in difficult operations. This gentleman had entered the army in 1813, had passed, of course, through the grades of assistant surgeon and surgeon in various regiments, and had served as such in various quarters of the globe. His professional acquirements had procured for him at length promotion to the staff at the Cape. He was clever and agreeable, save for the drawback of a most quarrelsome temper and an unfortunate addiction to argument, which perpetually brought the former peculiarity into play. He was excessively plain, of feeble proportions, and laboring under the imperfection of a hideously squeaking voice. Any natural "chaffing" with regard to these, however, especially caused his ire, but was at length discontinued on his "calling out" a persevering officer and shooting him through the lungs.

"About 1810 he became promoted to be medical inspector, and was transferred to Malta. There he was equally distinguished by his skill and by his pugnacious propensities, the latter becoming so inconveniently developed upon the slightest difference of opinion with him, that at last no notice was allowed to be taken of a fit of temper. He proceeded from Malta to Corfu, where he was quartered for many years, still conspicuous for the same peculiarities. When our Government ceded the Ionian Islands to Greece, and our troops, of course, quitted the territory, Dr. Barry elected to leave the army and take up his residence for the rest of his days at Corfu. He there died about a month ago, and upon his death was discovered to be a woman! Very probably this discovery was elicited during the usual preparations for interment, but there seems to be an idea prevalent that either verbally, during the last illness, or by some writing, perused immediately after his (or we must still say the masculine) decease, she had begged to be buried without a *post mortem* examination of any sort.

This, most likely, only aroused the curiosity of the two nurses who attended him, for it was to them, it appears, that the disclosure of this mystery is owing. Under the circumstances, the fact was deemed sufficiently important, and testimony was called in to report upon and record its truth. By this investigation not only was the assertion placed beyond doubt, but it was equally beyond doubt also brought to light that individual in question had at some time or another been a mother! This is all that is as yet known of this extraordinary story. The nature of that occasioned and the time when commenced this singular deception are both shrouded in mystery. But thus it stands an indubitable fact, that a woman was for forty years an officer in the British service, had fought one duel, and had sought many more, had pursued a legitimate medical education, had received a regular diploma, and had acquired almost a celebrity for skill as a surgical operator.

THE MITTEN.—Seventeen years ago, there was a fair girl, so pure, so lovely, so refined, that she still rises to my mind as almost akin to angels. She was wooed, and ultimately won by a handsome young man of considerable wealth. He sported a fine team, delighted in hunting, and kept a pack of hounds. He neither played cards, drank wine, nor used tobacco. He had no occupation, no calling, no trade. He lived on his money, the interest of which would have supported a man handsomely. I never saw the fair bride till a few days ago. Seventeen years had passed away, and with them her beauty and her youth, her husband's fortune and his life during the latter part of which they lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio, near Blennerhassett's Island—a whole family in one single room, subsisting on whisky, fat bacon, and corn bread. The husband had no business capacity. He was a gentleman of education, of refinement, of noble impulses; but when his money was gone he could get no employment, simply because he did not know how to do anything. For awhile he floundered about—first trying one thing, then another; failure was written on them all.

He however, finally obtained a situation; the labor was great, the compensation was small—it was that or starvation. In his heroic efforts to discharge his duties acceptably, he over-worked himself and died, leaving his widow and six girls in utter destitution. In seventeen years, the sweet and joyous and beautiful girl had become a broken-hearted, care-worn, poverty-stricken widow, with a house full of children.

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FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Mathews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any in the market. Being but one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that SIXTY DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, while the article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not wash, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United states. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
fe16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.
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Is the only investment not subject to taxation.
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Is subject to none of the risks of common business stocks, or savings banks.
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By revisionary dividends, pays better than money at compound interest.
THE NON-FORFEITING PLANS
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DRUGGIST,
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CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
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Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Wells' Sulphur, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood.
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THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
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PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Brass and GERMAN SILVER ROCKET INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
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ORGANS,
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Are the sole agents for Decker Brothers, New York, and Adolph Hintz's, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS
ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
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MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
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THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.
A splendid stock of STEINWAYS PIANOS on hand and received.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
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BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

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House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
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OFFICE WINDOW-SHADES—
Of a new stripe, for sale at No. 107 Market street near Fifth street.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
au26

100 EMPTY IRON BARRELS—For sale by J. B CANFIELD.
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Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
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COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS,
His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
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The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.
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BIOKRENE
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This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Blood Purifier. It exerts marvellous results.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, insurance as it will render them youthful in feeling and strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of nervosity, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impairment of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENZ
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaci Ennui. It has a most delightful, dashing and powerful effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised seek a cure in this most excellent and un qualled panalien.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE
The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous debilitated females of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a great tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
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50 Bags Prime and Common Coffee;
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With a general stock of fine groceries, on hand and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—A few weeks ago a young man named Wm. Mercer was arrested for being concerned in a riot at the house of Mrs. Moul, on Chestnut street, Allegheny, and held to bail for his appearance at Court. His surely afterward becoming convinced that Mercer intended leaving the city had a bench piece issued for his arrest, and on Saturday afternoon he was apprehended by Mr. Williams, of the Allegheny police. While in the watchhouse Mercer was identified as a deserter from the 17th Regular Cavalry, which he was transferred to the military authorities, who will try him before a court martial.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning a little boy named Paul Kernan, aged about eight years, was killed in West Manchester under the following circumstances: The deceased, in company with another boy of about the same age, was playing near Bennett's new rolling mill, when he was struck on the right temple by a bar of railroad iron which some workmen were engaged in unloading from a car. The blow was so severe as to dislocate his neck and death resulted in about twenty minutes afterwards. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, on Saturday afternoon, but as there was no evidence adduced to show that any carelessness had been exhibited on the part of the workmen, the jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Another Mystery—Probable Murder.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, the dead body of a colored man was found floating in the Ohio river, in the lower end of the First Ward, Allegheny City, near Dilworth's lumber yard. He was brought to the shore, when a large wound was discovered on his forehead. His pockets were turned inside out, which has given rise to a suspicion that he was murdered, robbed, and then thrown into the river. From appearances the body had been in the water for some time, as it was considerably decomposed. The body was visited during the afternoon by a large number of people, but they failed to recognize him. The case is still enshrouded in mystery, but some light may be thrown upon it to-day.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, a thief effected an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. Esther Stockton, corner of Stockton avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny. He ascended to the second story, and entered the bed-room of a servant girl, who was awakened by the noise he made, when she jumped from the bed and gave the alarm. The burglar immediately fled, and succeeded in making his escape. Upon inspecting the premises it was ascertained that the thief had entered through the rear of the house and had placed pieces of wood at the gate and the back door, to keep them open, in order to facilitate his escape in case the presence should be discovered. He did not succeed in securing any booty to reward him for his trouble. Our citizens cannot be too careful in securing the windows and doors of their premises, as our cities are infested with a gang of thieves and burglars, who are continually on the alert, and take advantage of every want of caution in this respect.

Trotting Matches at New Castle.

Our attentive correspondent "Seneca" sends us the following particulars of the late races at the Fair Grounds in New Castle: The trotting match, on Friday, between "American Star," the Ohio champion mare, "Lady Wilson," and "Bones," for a purse of $200, resulted in the success of the "American Star" by winning the first, third and fourth heats. Time—2:39½ and 2:35½. The second heat was won by "Bones" in 2:38.

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, an exciting race came off between the Chicago mare "Lady Wilson," and the Oil City horse, "Black Squirrel." The last was for a purse of $500, best three in five. The first heat was won by "Black Squirrel" in 2:41. The Chicago mare won the three next heats. Time—2:34, 2:40½ and 2:43½. This race was the most exciting that has taken place since the organization of the Trotting Park, and was witnessed by a large number of citizens. The betting was very heavy, and a large amount of money changed hands.

Complimentary Card.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1865.

John J. Hniston, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Learning that you have resigned the position you so long and favorably held as General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and that you are about to remove to a neighboring city, we desire before your departure to express to you our high appreciation of your character in an official position and as a gentleman.

During a number of years of business intercourse with you, we have ever found you courteous and affable, willing to accommodate the business community to the extent of your ability, and by your promptness, efficiency and strict attention to your official duties rendering our business relations pleasant and agreeable.

While we sincerely regret your departure from our city, we beg to tender you the assurances of our high esteem, and you will please bear with you our best wishes for your future prosperity.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

Joshua Lhedes, & Co.,	Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Springer, Harbaugh & Co.	J. Logan & Co.
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Wharton, Bros. & Co.,	Iliffe, Baird & Patton,
McElvaine & Anger,	Ethin Grove & Co., per Van-
Moorhead & Co.,	kirk,
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Duncan, Dunlap & Co.,	R. Robinson & Co.,
S. George & Co.,	Heard & Metzgar,
James Boyd,	McClellan, Herron & Co.,
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L. W. Volz & Co.,	John Floyd & Co.,
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EXPLOSION OF THE NIMROD.

The Missing Bodies Not Recovered—The Coroner's Investigation—Postponement of the Inquest—Portion of the Wreck Raised.

Under the laws which regulate the duties of the Coroner, he is not authorized to incur the expense necessary to investigate cases of an extraordinary character, and consequently the search for the remains of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the explosion of the boiler of the *Nimrod*, on Friday morning, was performed by citizens who volunteered for the purpose. The apparatus used was such as could readily be procured, and as no regular system was adhered to, the failure of the undertaking did not create much surprise. Had the Coroner, Clawson, been empowered to institute a search for the missing bodies, the result might have been different. The Commissioners of the county should make more liberal arrangements with the Coroner, and afford him facilities to investigate fully all cases which may come before him in his official capacity.

The body of Mr. Joseph McCormick, acting master of the ill-fated steamer *Nimrod*, was taken to New York, on Saturday, for interment, his brother having arrived in the city during the day for that purpose. The remains of the unfortunate young man, Thomas Lindsey, has been on a visit to the East for the past few weeks is expected to arrive in the city to-day. The funeral of the fireman, Wm. Lyons, took place from the family residence on Robinson street, Allegheny, on Saturday.

The Coroner's jury reassembled in the City Treasurer's office on Saturday afternoon, when the following testimony was elicited:

James Daniels testified that he resided in Mifflin township, Wayne county, and was on the flat in tow of the *Nimrod*; there were four men, a woman and a boy on board the boat; noticed the woman looking out of the window; the flat was taken in tow on the Allegheny side of the river, above the suspension bridge, and it was the intention to take it directly across; the flat was fastened to the lower side of the boat, which might have had a tendency to draw it down the river.

Morris Lindsey testified that he was a practical engineer. He went on board the *Nimrod* on Tuesday last, when the Captain told him that every time water was pumped into the boiler the steam would go down from one hundred to fifty pounds. He then asked witness if he could do better; witness said he might if they would put in a new heater; the captain said he could not incur the expense without consulting the owners, and requested witness to visit the boat again in a few days; witness judged from his conversation with the Captain that the explosion was the result of a lack of water in the boiler.

John McDonald testified that he had been a pilot, but was not licensed at present; when the boat arrived from Oil City, Captain McCormick had asked him to pilot it; could not do so, as he had no license; the owners of the boat then acted as pilot, and made one trip to Sewickley; witness was afterwards engaged, but after being on board some time, tried the lower guage cock, and not discovering any indications of water in the boiler, left the boat; afterwards told a friend at the Scott House that the boat would be blown up some day, and he did not want anything to do with it; the engineer who had charge was not licensed; had advised Captain McCormick to employ a competent man as engineer; the boat was a fairly, and unfit for towing; whenever water was pumped into the boiler the steam would go down from one hundred to fifty pounds; felt satisfied that the want of water in the boiler was the cause of the explosion.

The inquest then adjourned until this afternoon at two o'clock, in order to afford the Coroner an opportunity to commence other investigations.

Yesterday morning Captain John Rogers succeeded in raising a portion of the wreck of the *Nimrod* with his crane boat, but **none of the missing** bodies were found in it.

Freedmen's Meeting in Birmingham.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Will you please announce that several members of the Synod of Western Pennsylvania (N. S.) will address a meeting in behalf of the Freedmen, in the First Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, Rev. P. S. Davis, pastor, this evening at seven o'clock. Rev. Mr. Vance, of Rev. E. Howland, of Girard, Rev. Mr. Hudson, of North East, and Rev. Dr. Lyon, of Erie, will be among the speakers.

Ch. Ter. Com. Freedmen's Aid Com. of West. Pa.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1865.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—Miss Susan Denin, the accomplished actress, will make her first appearance in the city, for a number of years, this evening. The piece selected is "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Denin appearing as Juliet, a character in which she excels. Mr. Vestvali, daughter of the celebrated Madame Vestvali, who is said to be an excellent vocalist, will also appear.

THEATRE.—Miss Laura Keene, who has been playing an unusually successful engagement at this establishment for the past week, will this evening produce her celebrated temperance drama of "The Workmen of New York, or the Curse of Drink." New scenery and appointments have been prepared, and an effort will be made to place the piece upon the stage in excellent style. It will doubtless have a good run.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and Ohio streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		*Arrives.*
Day Express.....	2:50 a m	Mail..... 1:20 a m
Mail Accommodn	8:50 a m	Fast Line..... 2:00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	9:30 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail..12:50 p m
Pitts. Express....	4:25 p m	Baltimore Expr's 1:30 p m
Fast Line.....	9:30 p m	Philia. Express..... 2:30 p m
Johnstown Acc'n.	4:00 p m	Johnstown Acc n.10:35 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station... 6:25 a m
2d " ...	11:30 a m	2d " ... 2:05 p m
3d " ...	4:35 p m	3d " ... 9:00 p m
4th " ...	6:05 p m	4th " ... 6:50 p m
Penn Accommdn.	10:30 p m	Penn Accomdn'n 7:30 a m

The Church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		*Arrives.*
Express.....	2:10 a m	Express..... 2:20 a m
Express.....	2:40 p m	Express..... 2:30 p m
Express.....	8:00 p m	Express..... 6:00 p m
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail..... 7:50 p m

N. Castle & Erie.. 6:00 a m | N. Castle & Erie.. 8:30 p m

Both Fort Wayne trains connect at Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		*Arrives.*
Express.....	2:10 a m	Express..... 2:10 a m
Express.....	2:45 p m	Express..... 2:45 p m
Mail.....	8:00 p m	Express..... 9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 2:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		*Arrives.*
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express..... 10:00 a m
Mt. McKeesport..	5:00 p m	Mt. McKeesport.... 8:30 a m
2d " ...	6:15 p m	2d " ... 2:05 p m
1st Braddock's....	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's..... 3:30 a m
2d " ...	4:15 p m	2d " ... 8:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		*Arrives.*
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Express..... 9:30 a. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation 8:00 a. m.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

WM. S. BRYAN. JNO. A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy22

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Azumea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 62 WOOD STREET.

au21-1y

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, **22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50** and **56** pounds to the yard. Also, Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, **40** pounds to the yard. jy6

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers,

WILKINS HALL.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Board having adopted the following RATES OF COMMISSION, we will be governed thereby from this date:

Stocks selling at **$2** and under,	**2 cents per share.**
Do do	**$2** and up to **$25**, 1 per cent.
Do do	**$25** and up to **$100**, **25 cts.** pr. share.
Do do	**$100** and over, ¼ of 1 per cent.

jy11

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa. my28-1y

250,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,

WORTH OVER $1,000,000.

All to be sold for One Dollar, each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

This is one of the largest firms in the City of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that line.—Oceana Times, Pent Water, Michigan Oct. **21, 1864.** Superior stock is large, and buyers may rely on articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city.—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct **20, 1864.** Their stock is large and well selected. They are dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of reliable material.—Telegraph, Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. **21, 1864.** All goods furnished are what they are represented to be.—Times, Waterville, N. Y., Oct. 20, **1864.** Worthy of confidence.—Evening Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. **18, 1864.** Honorable and fair dealing men.—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. **20, 1864.**

Splendid List of Articles. All to be Sold for 81 each.

250 solid Silver Dining Sets, $75 to $200; 500 Silver Salvers and Urns, $60 to $200; 500 Solid Silver Tea Sets complete, $40 to $60; 150 Rosewood musical Box, 32 airs, $5 to $50; 50 Mahogany and Rosewood Piano Cases, $200 to $500; Hunting Watches, 75 to 200; 250 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches, $60 to $75; 500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches, 35 to 100; 500 Open-face Silver Watches, 25 to 50; 250 Diamond Rings, 50 to 100; 5,000 Photo. Albums, all sizes, 5 to 500; 5,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 15 to 50; 3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, 5 to 10; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, 6 to 12; 2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains, $20 to $50; 2,000 Solitaire and Heaving Brooches, 5 to 10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine do., 4 to 10; 3,000 Coral, Opal, and Emerald do., 4 to 10; 5,000 Mosaic, Jet and Lava Eardrops, 4 to 10; 2,500 Coral and Emerald Ear-drops, 4 to 8; 3,000 California Diamond Pins, $20 to $100; Gal. Chronometer Pins, 5 to 10; 3,000 sets Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 3 to 10; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., 3 to 8; 10,000 Lockets, double-glass, 3 to 5; 5,000 Lockets, Photograph, 5 to 10; 3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c., 3 to 8; 5,000 plain Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 5,000 engraved Gold Rings, 4 to 10; 10,000 Shield and Signet Rings, 3 to 10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings; 7,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, jet, 5 to 10; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, Florentine, 10 to 12; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, onyx, 10 to 15; 5,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, lava, 12 to 20; 2,500 sets Ladies' Jewelry, mosaic, 20 to 30; 10,000 Gold Pens with holders, 6 to 12; 5,000 Gold Pens with gold holders, 6 to 12; 5,000 Gold Pens and holders, super r 10 to 15; 5,000 Silver Pencils and Darning Cups, 3 to 10; 2,000 silver Castors and Wineholders, 15 to 50; 2,000 Silver Fruit & Cake Baskets, 20 to 50.

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. **116** Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulations following:

Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of ten cents per copy.

All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value.

On receipts of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth. The priced certificates is as follows:—One for **25**¢; five for **$1**; eleven for **$2**; thirty for **$5**; sixty-five for **$10**; one hundred for **$15**.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom special terms are offered.

T. & H. GAUGHAN & Co.,
se1-1m No. **116** Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE

AND

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

AGENCY, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

au31

RIDER & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND FACTORS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

OILS, CANDLES, &c,

98 Water and **122** Front street Pittsburgh, **51** Broad street New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 **22** North Front street, Philadelphia.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 23, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's	107 50	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Allegheny City 6's	97 75	.....
Pittsburgh 5's	89 75	.....
Allegheny City 3's	69 25	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R.R.	90 00	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	34 50	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 00	.....
Boatmen's Insurance	.....	28 00
Eureka Insurance	.....	52 50
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	7 50
Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.	4 75	.....
Farmers' Deposit National Bank	118 50	.....
German National Bank	139 00	.....
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Columbia Oil	26 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	95
Murray	.....	75
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 00
Coal Bluffs Mining Co	.....	1 25
Jones' Ferry Co	.....	61 00
Ralston	1 00	.....

SATURDAY, September 23d, P. M.

There never was a time when business with our mercantile houses was so brisk. The demand for every description of goods is so great as to exhaust stocks which it was thought would have been sufficient to meet the wants of the season. As a consequence, prices have largely advanced, notwithstanding which there is no falling off in the demand. In all parts of the country the loss of workshops that had been for four years hushed has resumed, labor meets with remunerative reward, and every avenue of industry invites new comers. This greatactivity is a subject for general rejoicing, if for no other reason than this: that it confounds the theories of that large class of Northern and European friends of the rebellion who predicted that the close of war would bring anarchy and financial ruin on the North.

—The stock list to-day presents a good array on the bid side, evincing an increasing demand for the solid securities. For U. S. 5-20's, 107¾ was bid; Allegheny County 6's, 72½; Pittsburgh 7's'es, 89¾; Allegheny City sixes, 97½; and do. Four's, 69¼. For Pitt burgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad stock 90, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh only 34½. Connellsville Sixes, 80. For Western Insurance stock, 51. For Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad, 4¾. German National Bank, 139; Iron City Bank, 80. All these bids were below the views of holders, and consequently there were no sales effected.

—Oil stocks since the advance in oil, are looking up sharply. For Columbia 26 was bid. Dalzell advanced a dollar a share during the week—some lots were sold in Philadelphia on Friday at 3¾; and we note an improvement in some other names on the Philadelphia list. Holders of oil stock shares in companies properly managed, and which have producing wells, may soon expect returns in the way of dividends, and many of them will pay as well on the investment as the more solid and standard class of stocks.

—The counterfeit $100 Compound-interest Treasury note can be detected by observing that the letter C in CENTRE STATES just touches the dark work, whereas on the genuine the letter is distinct. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered all $100 Compound Notes to be withheld from circulation as they come into the Government Depositories.

Pittsburgh Iron Market.

A further advance has taken place, or rather the ad. vance of Tuesday which was informally decided upon by the Pittsburgh Iron Men at a general meeting of the Western trade, held on Friday, and which is to be equal to seven-eighths of a cent per pound on the prices of last week, instead of one-half cent as previously reported. Nails participated in the advance, and in rather greater proportion than bar. No cards are yet issued, but the general figures are five and a half cents per pound for bar iron, and six and three-fourth cents for nails.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SUNDAY, September 25, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market is fairly active without any material change, so far as relates to the leading articles. The late advance was fully maintained on all descriptions. The weather continues mild and pleasant. Our rivers are falling slowly. There is, however, sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. Business on the landing was fair. Tonnage in port was in excess of the demand. Among the departures were the Leondias, for St. Louis, with one of the best trips of the season. The Forest City came in from Parkersburg with a good trip, as usual. She left on time with a healthy looking trip. The Little Pilgrim left for Zanesville with about all she wanted. Captain McVay has resigned the command of the Pilgrim to take the Pilgrim's place, Saturday. She is destined to create a sensation along the towns that border on the Muskingum. The Allegheny river packets Leclair, Belle, and Advance left for Oil City and Tionesta, with fair trips. Among the arrivals was the Gleaner, from Parkersburg, with a fine trip. This fine packet is daily gaining in favor with the people of Parkersburg. She will return at noon, to make ready for the Virginia and regions. Among the boats arrived on the Allegheny are the Urilda and Petrolia. Among those due is the Delaware, from Cincinnati. The Brownsville and Geneva packet line continues to transact a large business both ways; in fact, they have about as much business as they can do. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The market continues firm with a good demand. Receipts for the week ending this evening are sixteen loads; were disposed of at $22@25 per ton. A load of timothy sold at lower prices.

POTATOES—The sales of this article for some days have been liberal. We refer more particularly to Jersey Reds, which are in good demand. Receipts are the largest we ever remember to have reported. We note further sales of 150 sacks in lots at $1 50@2 00@2 50 per bbl. Delivered. Peach Blows and Early Reds were disposed of at $1 00 per bush.

WOOL—The market has ruled steady for some time with a fair demand at $2 30@2 35. Sales of Ohio Chicago High Wines on the track at $2 30 per gallon.

APPLES—The market presented no new feature worthy of particular notice. Among the sales were 300 bbls at $4 50@5 00; 200 bbls at $5 00@5 50; 100 bbls first, 200 green sail, $6@6.

LEATHER—There is no change to record in this article. The supply about keeps pace with the demand. The rates were as follows: Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, 40@42; Hemlock sole, Rio, 37@40; Hemlock sole, Slaughter, 42@45; Hemlock sole, Oak, 45@48; Hemlock upper, heavy, 40@42; Hemlock upper, light, 37@40; Hemlock upper, damaged, 30@35; Hemlock upper, Oak, 40@42; Hemlock upper, Slaughter, 42@45; Hemlock upper, Buenos Ayres, 40@42; Hemlock upper, Rio